Uwai, S. and M. Masuda. 1999. *Pterosiphonia tanakae* (Rhodomelaceae, Ceramiales), a new red algal species from Japan. Phycological Research 47:241–250.

Verlaque, M. 2001. Checklist of the macroalgae of Thau Lagoon (Hérault, France), a hot spot of marine species introduction in Europe. Oceanologica Acta 24:29–49.

NEVADA

Ceanothus × *bakeri* Greene ex McMinn (RHAMNACEAE).—Municipality of Carson City, 39.165333°N, 119.932332°W, 50 m S of Marlette Creek, approximately 50 m E of where creek enters shore of Lake Tahoe at Chimney Beach, 1 km W of highway 28, accessed by trail #18E27, elev. 1883 m, 17 Jul 2013, *Jeff Bisbee 701* (DAV). Growing in an open, Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi* Grev. & Balf.) forest with *Pinus lambertiana* Dougl., *Abies concolor* (Gordon & Glend.) Lindl., *Calocedrus decurrens* (Torr.) Florin, *Ceanothus prostratus* Benth., *Ceanothus velutinus* Dougl., *Arctostaphylos patula* Greene, *Chrysolepis sempervirens* (Kellogg) Hjelmq., and *Purshia tridentata* (Pursh) D.C. var. *tridentata.*

Previous knowledge. Ceanothus × *bakeri* was originally collected in 1902 in King's Canyon [Kings Canyon], Ormsby County (now part of the municipality of Carson City), Nevada (type: *C. F. Baker 950*, UC79817 [http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/cgi-bin/new_detail.pl?accn_num=UC79817]). The elevation of the plants was said to range from 1700–2000 m, likely indicating the presence of more than a few plants. The taxon has not been collected or reported since the original collection. Recently, several field trips were made to Kings Canyon, on the eastern side of the Carson Range [part of the Sierra Nevada], to try to relocate these plants. However, these attempts were without success. The above collection was obtained on a separate foray, at least eight km west of Kings Canyon, at the western base of the Carson Range near the east shore of Lake Tahoe.

Significance. Although Greene apparently considered the specimen collected by C. F. Baker to be a distinct species and determined it as "*Ceanothus Bakeri* Greene n. sp.," he never published the name. McMinn (1942, p. 276) published Greene's name, calling the plant a probable hybrid between "*C. prostratus* var. *laxus* and *C. greggii* var. *vestitus* or possibly *C. cuneatus*". This collection has been puzzling, since two of the three species mentioned as possible parents are not present in the area. The nearest collection of *C. greggii* A. Gray var. *vestitus* (Greene) McMinn (now a synonym of *C. pauciflorus* DC. [Burge and Zhukovsky 2013]) is 80 km to the southeast, (16 Jun 16 1982, *Lavin 4134* [NY1001817]) in West Walker Canyon, 32 km N of Bridgeport in Mono Co., California. *Ceanothus cuneatus* (Hook.) Nutt. has not been collected in the Lake Tahoe Basin; the nearest plants occur on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, generally below 1200 m elevation, growing in the foothill and lower yellow pine forest communities. *Ceanothus prostratus* Benth. var. *laxus* Jeps., on the other hand, is common on the east shore of Lake Tahoe.

The approximately 20 plants found near Chimney Beach, which cover an area of 10 m × 10.5 m, are very consistent in characters and closely match the description of *C.* × *bakeri,* having "[b]ranchlets with glabrous whitish bark. Leaves opposite and evergreen; the blades oblanceolate, ½-inch to about 1 inch long, the margins entire or finely toothed near the apex. Flowers white, in small umbel-like clusters. Fruit not known." (McMinn 1942, p. 276). Searches in the area have not yet led to the discovery of additional plants. The habit is decumbent and spreading, forming dense mats, ranging from approximately 10 to 60 cm tall. This contrasts with the prostrate habit of *C. prostratus,* which has leaves with toothed margins and lavender flowers. The leaves are nearly identical in size and shape to those of Baker's collection, being similar also to those of *C. cuneatus,* with the exception of the few weakly defined teeth. However, its low, spreading habit contrasts with the erect habit of both *C. cuneatus* and *C. pauciflorus.* The latter also differs from *C.* × *bakeri* having leaves that are dull green, cupped, and densely puberulent, while those of *C.* × *bakeri* are bright green, flat surfaced, and glabrous. *Ceanothus arcuatus* McMinn, which occurs in wetter areas, mainly within the red fir forest community west of the Sierra crest, has much smaller, elliptic, gray-green leaves, and pale lavender flowers. It is not known to occur on the east side of Lake Tahoe. At the original discovery of *C.* × *bakeri,* fruit were not observed. The plants at Chimney Beach have fruit that are green with thick, stubby, erect horns at the apex, that are somewhat wrinkled. *Ceanothus pauciflorus* have fruit without horns, or with small horns near the middle, usually spreading. *Ceanothus arcuatus* have small, smooth fruit that are brown or reddish in color with very slender horns that are somewhat spreading to erect. Low growing forms of *C. cuneatus* do occur in some areas of the Klamath Mountains and northern Sierra Nevada, however, these are restricted to ultramafic soils. The habit of the plants found at Chimney Beach resemble hybrids between *C. cuneatus* and *C. prostratus* which occur in areas where their ranges occasionally overlap, however, these hybrids are variable in habit and leaf characters and usually have lavender-tinged flowers. The flowers of *C.* × *bakeri* were in full bloom during the last week of May 2014, and all plants had flowers that were pure white, including the pedicels. Since *C. prostratus* is the only species of *Ceanothus* subgenus *Cerastes* present in this region, it is difficult to explain these plants as probable hybrids. An alternate explanation is that they represent a species in their own right.

—Jeffrey R. Bisbee, 1189 Townhouse Circle, Apt. D, Gardnerville, NV 89410. bispanal@gmail.com.

Literature Cited

McMinn, H. E. 1942. Part II, A systematic study of the genus *Ceanothus*. Pp. 131–276 *in* M. Van Rensselaer and H. E. McMinn, *Ceanothus*, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Santa Barbara, CA.

Burge, D. O. and K. Zhukovsky. 2013. Taxonomy of the *Ceanothus vestitus* complex (Rhamnaceae). Systematic Botany 38:406–417.